

LOW COST LOW PROFILE FULL KEYBOARD

AKB-3000 SERIES



ALPS Electronic Alpha-Numeric Keyboard, AKB-3000 Series, has been developed specially for computer related data entry equipment. Experience gained in the manufacture of ALPS' outstanding keyboard switches for desk-top calculators has been applied for top performance.

FEATURES

1. Using coil spring contact mechanism.
2. Low cost.
3. Long-life high reliability.
4. Low profile (1.17in.) and light weight.
5. Easy to replace.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Mechanical
 - (1) Travel: 0.138 ± 0.02 in. (3.5 ± 0.5 mm)
 - (2) Actuating Force: 2.6 ± 0.65 oz (60 ± 15 g)
2. Electrical
 - (1) Rating: DC12V-0.1A
 - (2) Contact Resistance: $500m\Omega$ Max.
 - (3) Bouncing: 2m sec Max.
3. Circuit
 - (1) Power supply: $DC+5V \pm 5\%$
 - (2) Code: USASCII EBCDIC, JIS, ISO.
 - (3) Output: TTL/DTL Compatible.
 - (4) Parity: Odd or Even.
4. Operating Temperature: $23 \sim 122^\circ F$
5. Operating Life: 5,000,000 cycles.



ALPS

ALPS ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

145 HEAD OFFICE: 1-7, YUKIGAYAOTSUKA-CHO, OHTA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN
 222 YOKOHAMA FACTORY: 1-197, NIPPA-CHO, KOHOKU-KU, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
 559 OSAKA BRANCH: 28, 3-CHOME, AWAZANAKADORI, NISHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN
 NEW YORK OFFICE: ONE WHITE HALL ST. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.
 DUSSELDORF OFFICE: DUSSELDORF KLOSTERSTRASSE 112 GERMANY

Probing the news

year-old interprofessional agreement that expired last March. The agreement has been extended to March 1974. Commission officials say they are looking into the legality of the extension.

Similarly, the commission will examine limits on television exports worked out between Japanese and British industry for 1973. These restrict sales to 220,000 monochrome sets and 275,000 color sets for the year. Further talks on 1974 arrangements are expected in London later this month.

From the commission's standpoint, voluntary arrangements lessen the chances of obtaining a uniform Common Market commercial policy regarding Japanese electronic imports. Getting such a policy in the electronics sector is extremely delicate since member governments jealously guard the interest of national industries against outsiders. If the commission had its way, it would like first to single out electronic products most suitable for production in Europe. Still, the commission would prefer "a common line" on quotas and restrictions, ruling out a trigger policy.

Secondly, it would like to make the restrictions between countries more even, by preventing countries that permit a high share of Japanese imports on their market from reducing that share, and encouraging countries with heavy restrictions, such as France, to increase imports. Then Common Market funds could be made available to industries hurt by the shift toward uniform quotas. Also, the move toward a single policy would be gradual, to provide time to determine whether some electronics industries could remain competitive.

One problem is to distinguish between production in Europe and third countries. "Companies, such as Philips, which invest in countries with low labor costs and then export back into the community may be important factors in lowering prices for the consumer and in combatting inflation," says a Brussels expert. "But they may also harm weaker national firms, which then cry for protection against the stronger." □